years; about half of its leaders would

# The Washington Times.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1901. Publication Office. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Subscription by Mail-One Year 

EVENING AND SUNDAY ..... SUNDAY ONLY. Monthly by Carrier:

MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. Fifty cents MORNING AND SUNDAY.... Thirty-fice cents EVENING AND SUNDAY.... Thirty-fice cents. THE TIMES COMPANY. WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week end 255,40 Daily average (Sonday, 19,640, excepted)... 38,399

#### The German Tariff Menace.

Unless the German Government is better able to withstand the agrarian influence in its Legislature than it has appeared to be for several years, it is probable that the proposed increase in the tariff on farm products will be enacted to the great detriment of American trade with the Empire. It is understood that Ambassador White will be instructed to protest politely against such legislation, though on what basis of logic or consistency we are at a loss to conceive. This country places prohibitive taxes on the farm products of other States whenever they are considered capable of competition with any domestic article. Witness the instance of Sumatra tobacco, which pays a duty of from one dollar and eighty-five cents unstemmed, to two dollars and fifty cents stemmed, for the benefit of the Connecticut Valley leaf growers. The Republican party considers it a sacred duty to shut out foreign sugar, rum. fruits, and everything else merchantable by the planters of other agricultural countries, but is horror-stricken and ancry whenever foreign Governments. attempt to adopt and apply its policy and fiscal methods.

Protest will do no good, . Retaliatory would accomplish nothing but an increase of the present European irritation against the United States. What is needed is reciprocity, and the removal by Congress of the chief Dingley obstructions to commerce. Whether Sugar Trust has compelled the Wash-

prototypes of our own prohibitive ipr- to utilize McCalla's device. the like, whose evil example they imi-

peaceable and equitable trade relations | ble, the Navigation Bureau, with the German and all other nations. and do not want a perpetuation of artificial conditions that are rapidly rendering such relations impossible. in a vague way may not bring it and says: as yet our masses are singularly apathetic in regard to the oppressions of tariff fed monopolies which dictate the price of most commodities at home. and, through the vicious legislation they are able to buy, subordinate all the commercial interests of the country to their own selfish aims. One of these days the people may wake up to a real ization of the real situation and proceed to remedy it at the polis. But, probably, it will take a severe lesson or two taught from across the Atlantic to rouse them from their lethargy.

# Chicago's City Government

According to current report, backed by Mayor Harrison's statement, the finances of Chicago are in a bad way, the revenues being wholly inadequate to meet the expenses of the city, and there being no way under existing conditions to supply the necessary funds. There seem to be two principal difficulties: First, an antiquated charter which unduly limits the city in its taxing powers, and, second, the existence of a large number of separate taxing microbes should be allowed to live, bebodies within the corporate limits of the city.

The limitation of the tax rate by the charter would not, it seems, be so seri ous a matter were it not for tax dode ing by rich men and great corporations, The extent to which this is carried may readily be inferred from the circum stance that it has been found impossi ble to raise the assessment roll above four hundred million dollars. The property actually owned by the munici pality itself is said to be worth a round therefore, obvious that four hundre millions is but a fraction of the wealth of the city subject to taxation.

This charge of tax dodging is met by a counter-complaint of wastefulner and bad management in the adminis tration of the city. In the absence o specifications and proofs it is imposs ble fairly to estimate the value of thi answer. It would be strange, indeed, if in the vast and complicated governmen of America's second greatest city there were not some mismanagement, waste and even misfeasance of a more serious character. Still, the fact remains tha the assessment roll shows a total that appears ridiculously small by comparison with what the wealth of Chicago :

known to be.

Council, the Drainage Board, five The effect is to multiply offices and employes, thus adding greatly to the ex-

WRVS. Repeated efforts have been made for an amendment to the charter by legislative enactment, but whether any amendment that did not amount to a requirements of the situation, may well be doubted. A divided administration is usually a bad one, and there is no good reason apparent why towns that have been taken into and made a part of the great city should remain separate for purposes of local improvement and regulation.

Mayor Harrison is quoted as saying that the only remedy is a constitutional convention, which, of course, would mean a new city charter. The present one was adopted when Chicago contain ed but three hundred thousand people since increased to nearly two millions a large part of the increase resulting from the taking in of outlying towns, with their own peculiar local ordinanc es and customs. As it is, the city government is put to the greatest straits in order to make ends meet. Policemen are given enforced "vacations," and all kinds of expedients are resorted to for the purpose of cutting down the expenses, some of them being, it is claimed, a serious injury to the effectiveness of

the service All in all, it is not an edifying spec tacle, and it is to be hoped that the situation will soon be remedied in some proper way. If there is anything of had or corrupt management in the city are made.

#### A New Sampson Development.

An important development has occurred in connection with the navy ring conspiracy against Admiral Schley, and it is not defence but a descent upon Init comes from an unexpected quarter. It will be remembered that the victor of the Santiago sea fight has been semeasures would be foolish in that they verely blamed by the department for remaining three days at Cienfuegos, watching for Cervera's squadron, when, according to official opinion, he should have learned from prearranged shore signals that the Spaniards were not there. Admiral Schley's action in this anything of that kind is to be expected matter has been explained and justior not is a question. For the sake of fied by Admiral Robley D. Evans, who the sacred principle of monopoly, the states that signals agreed upon previously between Captain McCalla and ington authorities to make a tariff war friendly natives were not made known assault, and there is discontent and dis on Russia and destroy a trade which to Schley until he had been off Cien- affection among the natives resulting was already important and growing fuegos three days. Captain McCalla from excessive taxation, which has regreater, that the American refiners communicated the code to Captain duced the agricultural class to abject might be relieved from the competition Sampson, then acting rear admiral unof a few thousand dollars' worth of im- der an illegal "gunboat commission," ported Russian sugar per annum. It and he in turn communicated it to is to be feared that the Gage-Oxnard all the commanders in the fleet with the narrow boundary line which separates incident is to be taken as an earnest of exceptions of Schley and Captain Cook, the British possessions from Afghanisthe attitude the ultra-protection ele- who commanded his flagship, the ment will assume at the next session Brooklyn. The Cubans kept their promof Congress. If it should prove strong ise to Captain McCalla, and, according enough to prevent tariff reform, even to instructions, placed three horses in in the United Kingdom. to the extent of reciprocity treaties line by daytime and three white lights with Germany, France, and other com- at night. But as Sampson had withheld mercial nations, then we may expect the information concerning their meanto see unfortunate consequences to our ing, which he had hastened to give everyone cise in command, Admiral The German agrarians are the exact | Schley was left in ignorance and unable

For their own advantage they This story would seem pretty well sides Sampson, is responsible? It is The people of this country want ing river of light into that Augean sta-

# The Microbe War.

New light has been thrown upon the microbe question. M. Hippolyte Charcourse, the mere fact of wanting a thing bon, of the Paris Faculty of Medicine,

SHYS:

"The modern theory of ruthless warfare against the microde is wrong. For two years the people of Munich ceased to cut sausage because physicians told them microbes cause illness. The result was epidenic of dyspepsia.

"I was called in and found that formerly flee malady was unknown in Munich. I found the people had been killing off what are called dangerous microbes. They destroyed the microbes which are necessary for digestion.

"Sterilized milk is dangerous to health; you may kill one disease, but you may kiring on a norm one. Everyone is attacked by the microbes of consumption; if you distroy aff microbes there's nothing left with which to fight consumption. The struggle among microbes is a

umption. The struggle among microbes is struggle for life. Pasteur's theory was excel-ent, but it has been pushed too far."

This is more or less encouraging to to do much microbe hunting, and it also explains to some extent the fact tropical race being transplanted to that before it was known that there world's population lived and in the main enjoyed fair health. But it does not quite prove that the microbes ought to be allowed to go on and fight it out among themselves. There is a flaw in the argument.

M. Charbon claims that the diseasecause they cannot be killed without destroying the health microbes. This is omething like arguing that Hons, tigers, and wolves should not be killed because they are a necessary part of of India have managed to live in spite of the prevalence of cobras and other obsonous snakes, which they have sometimes considered sacred; and the mongoose and the cobra have fought out so constantly and so vigorously eventy-five million dollars, and it is, that the mongoose has kept down the snake population. Experiment has proved that when the mongoose is put where there are no snakes it overruns the place, but most people would prefer an innocuous pest to a deadly reptile. It may be that by destroying the germs of fatal diseases we lay the foundations of other diseases, but in the ase of smallpox, diphtheria, or conumption, most people will prefer to take the risk. They know that diphtheria germs will cause them to choke up and die, or at any rate suffer censiderably, and they do not know that derilized food will produce any such

> Of course, it is not necessary to go extremes in either direction. One

were honestly considered. The City that boiled water has a peculiar flat unpleasant taste, which may be liken separate park boards, the State, ed only to that of stale ginger ale, and the county, and about a dozen towns, it may be, as M. Charbon says, that once suburban, but now within the in- in the process of sterilizing some of corporated limits, all take a hand in the health-giving qualities of the wathe taxing business, and many of them | ter are boiled out. But when one is in the actual work of administration. in a place where the water supply is reasonably good, and the other surroundings conducive to health, this prepense, saying nothing of the increased caution is not necessary, and if half the opportunities for leakage in various trouble which people take to secure themselves, privately, a good supply of this essential article were taken to make the public provision what it should be, there would not be need for so much worry. The difficulty seems complete revision would fully meet the to be that many people have a deeprooted aversion to taking any trouble which is not going to redound to their private and peculiar benefit. They will spend any amount of money on their own plumbing, or doctor's bills, or the education of their children, and never stop to think that if they only clean a spot large enough for them to stand on and the whole surrounding country is left dirty, their personal cleanliness will not be likely to save them from the consequences.

A Fresh Danger to England. The unpleasant suspicion is dawning upon the British Government that Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, has been playing a double game and that danger from his quarter is to be counted with. For a year or more he has been enlarging his army, drill-

ing it in European tactics, buying the

latest patterns of rifles and artillery,

and in every way possible placing his

country upon a war footing. Although Abdurrahman in the past has not always been trusted by England, of late it has been assume that he was friendly and ready to take arms to prevent a Russian advance from the direction of Herat upon King Edward's Indian possessions. His supgovernment let that fact be shown; and posed fear that a movement of that at the same time the honest taxpayers kind might be attempted has sufficientshould see to it that fair assessments by accounted for his military activity to render it agreeable rather than otherwise to the British. Now they are apprehensive that the Ameer may have been really playing Russia's game, largely with Russian means, and that

> dia that he has in mind. Were such a thing to happen at this juncture Great Britain would be taken at a great disadvantage. All of the troops the Empire can raise are as yet urgently needed in South Africa. Should any large part of them be with drawn for service elsewhere the Boer campaign doubtless would be doomed to an ignominious fallure. The military situation in India is far from satisfactory to the British War Office. Garrisons are depleted, the frontier defences are inadequate to resist a strong cheerful one for the Indian or the home Government. This new cloud on the tan and from the threatening cantonments of a large Russian army will not tend to increase comfort or confidence

#### Civilization and Degeneracy.

In a recent book on "The Problems of Evolution," Mr. F. W. Headley discusses the conditions of Chinese civilization, and the facts which he brings out are full of interest for students of social and political progress. It must would gladly have the common people able to tell itself. What do President have occurred to all such students that of their country compelled to pay double McKinley. Secretary Long, and all dewhat they now do for the necessities of cent Americans think of it? Was it life and so reduce the standard of living by "accident" or design that Sampson cal science which exist in China, it is shed greater glory on their profession that the German artisan would soon threw this obstacle in the way of strange that the Mongolian is not physbecome a mere beast of burden. They Schley's performance of his duty? That | ically a degenerate. On the contrary, are no more blameworthy than Ameri- is a question which might repay inves- he holds his own in any country, in cans like Hoar, Hawley, Aldrich, and tigation. If it was by design, who, be- competition with any race, where physical strength is required, and he is by time for the President to turn a burn- no means deficient in mental astute-

This is explained by Mr. Headley on the theory that it is a case of the survival of the fittest. For centuries China was shut off from all competition with outside nations, and her population became overcrowded and for the most part very poor. The result was that only the exceptionally strong survived, and gradually a race of men able to endure life in any conditions of filth and discomfort was evolved, because the weakly and diseased specimens died in infancy. The conditions were not sufficiently unfavorable to kill the strongest infants, and thus, by a slow process of weeding, an abnormally strong race was made. A similar process of selection, though more artificial and less thorough, went on in the course of the slave trade, and probably accounts for the fact that the negro of the people who are not Pasteurites, and | the South has so easily adapted himself who have not the time or the patience to his environment. It is said to be the only case on record of an essentially temperate climate and thriving there. were such things as microbes the The explanation is likely to lie in the fact that in the horrors of the Middle Passage only the strong and enduring survived, and thus little or no weak stock was left to mix with the stronger. It appears, therefore, that in the long

run unsanitary conditions may actually result in the upbuilding of a strong race of people; that the absolute lack of hospitals and sanitary precautions does not do a country any harm speaking broadly. The question will inevitably be asked, "If this be so, why need we trouble ourselves about such the universe and their destruction will | things? What is the use of civilization upset the balance of life. The people | if it only preserves the unfit and weak-

ens the race?" There is sense in this view, but, lik other apparently plausible arguments, it is based on a half-truth. The right sort of civilization will not weaken any people. The trouble is that many civil ized peoples have only reached a halfway point. They rescue the weak from death, but little pains is taken to preserve the strong, and keep the balan even in that way. Manifestly, if the healthy are first to wear out their strength in keeping the diseased from death, and are then to mate with these. the result will be a gradual sapping of the strength of the race, unless some counter action can be taken to pre vent it.

But there are such counteracting in fluences. In the first place, it by n neans follows that because a man i physically weak he is of no use to hi people. The Spartans killed off their sickly infants; they developed a race o warriors and brave men, but where i ed not wash and fron one's paper their art and literature? For that we The multiplicity of the taxing bodies there being twenty-one of them, with a consequently divided administration naturally would lead to extravagant expenditures, even though everything of the money and scrub silver coin with soapsudes and disinfectant, for fear of germs, nor is it needful to use the mouth as a receptacle for small change because of the such that we must look to the Athenian, who pursued a gentler policy. Suppose from such a gentler policy. Suppose from the beginning the human race had pursued their art and literature? For that we must look to the Athenian, who pursued a gentler policy. Suppose from the beginning the human race had pursued the stern course of killing all untended to the stern course

have been lost to humanity. It may be argued that Napoleon, Caesar, and other great men who were weak in childhood would then have been as strong and healthy as others, because they would have inherited good constitutions; but nobody can tell about that. Great genius seems often to sap the vitality of the possessor, and the very sensitiveness of his nature renders him mere liable to evil and good influences alike. It would not be safe to say either that weakness is always a necessary accompaniment of genius or that it is never such a consequence. Possibly, in some cases, if the man of genius had been strong and healthy, he would have devoted himself to the ordinary occupations of his fellows, and the world would have lost a great writer or

uncommon abilities are developed by

the necessity for them. The boy who is

physically weak must think and con-

trive, if he would be a power in his

world,

The gain which comes from the intellectual ability of persons physically weak, therefore, cannot be overlooked in making up the sum of a nation's strength. Moreover, civilization has not by any means feached the limit of its possibilifies in the preservation and improvement of health. Unsanitary conditions create disease, although, by some such process of evolution as has taken place in China, they may also develop the power of surviving it. If one computes the amount of time and energy lost through illness, in any one community, it will be easy to see what an increase in the prosperity of that community there would be could this factor be eliminated. Most of the ailments from which mankind is now suffering has considerably increased. Large im are the product of unhealthy conditions in the past. Physical delicacy is not necessarily positive disease. If we could by improvements in sanitary science get rid of actual epidemics and hereditary disease taints, it might them be found that a race of sturdy, strong people would be developed, with all the people would be developed, with all the ensitiveness and intellectual vigor of such results have actually been reached here and there among mountain races comes from the country-that is, he is product of conditions in which the free life of the natural man was molded to some extent by the influences, but not the vices, of civilization. The American owes the best part of his progress to just this state of things. We have been for a hundred years largely a village people-living in small munities the inhabitants of which were yet in touch with the life of the cities, and striving for more intelligence and culture than they possessed. If the American people can make use of the discoveries and guldance of scientific thinkers, not to cure disease so much as to prevent it, and at the same time, ough the development of pure moral standards, keep clear of the vices which san the life of a race, we may yet have the good of civilization without its evil. Otherwise we shall go the way of old

Rome. Commander Walnwright, Superintend ent of the Naval Academy, has informed Secretary Long that the third volume of Blaciay's scurrilous "history" of the navy never has been used at Annapolle that he does not know of a copy within the school bounds: This will be Bitter disappointment to the Sampsonites in the Navy Department, who have been chucktion. Commander Wainwright's letter dis-plays him as a man of sense and decency, of which qualities the Sampsonites posse

neither. start, but representatives of the trust say that it will be opened with non-union tabor very soon. At Wellsville three of the six mills were in operation. The clash which seems inevitable stain has ostponed, but, it is to be feared, not for long.

The report of Colonel Miller to General Gillespie. Chief of the Engineer Corps, states that there is a reckless waste of water in the District. Considering the character and consistency of the fluid. this is rather hard to believe. If Potomac water is being wasted in Washington it must be as the result of malicious mischief. Nobody would think of legitimate ly using one drop more of it than was imperatively necessary. to the capital of a great nation.

The Postmaster General is reported as ing greatly gratified to learn that the Philippine postal system has been the of but few robberies by its officiais. He should not be premature in his confidence, or indulge precipitately in magazine articles on the subject. Neely and Rathbone occurred in the midst of Mr. Smith's serene conviction that the Cuban postal service was the best conucted and purest thing this side of the

# PERSONAL.

Mrs. F. H. Briggs, of Auburn, Me., daughter of Senator Frye, is the owner of the box which was used to carry elec-

George Kennan, the well known traveler and writer, has arrived in St. Peters burg after a short stay in Finland. He and literature.

Prof. George C. Tilden, a noted mineraorist, and the author of many works San Salvador and placed in a sanitarium in California. He is in a state of mental collapse due to the strain of overwork and the trying climate of the Central American Republic. his subject, has been brought from Jean De Reszke, the operatic tenor, has

and considerable success as a horseman At a recent race meeting in Warsaw he started fourteen horses in forty races, winning thirty of them, "Cash" Sloin, a brother of "Tod," reds all the horses and won nineteen consecutive races. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the wellknown St. Louis sculptor and Secretary

of the National Society of Sculptors, has been appointed a director of sculptors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Descendants of Edward Ball, of Bradford, Coun., who are blood relatives of George Washington, will hold a reunion at Keuka Par., N. M., August 27, 28 and 29. When the United States training ship Hartford was at Copenhagen recently she was visited by the Crown Prince of Den-

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

A libel suit arising out of the charge of corruption brought by the Newste Nach-richten, of Leipsic, against cutain German papers not explicitly fax rable to the Boers was tried in Berlin the other fay. It seems that several months ago the Berlin correspondent of the Leipsic journal published, in what purported to e a report of the De Beers Company, vidence of the alleged existence of a ecret fund for purposes of agitation in which Cologne was credited with 1,200,00 marks. The Cologue Gazette decided that the article brought into question its honor and replied by savagely attacking the correspondent, whose name is Dr. Liman This attack formed the subject of the libel suit instituted by Dr. Liman against the former editor of the Cologne Gazette Dr. August Schmits, and the sub-editor Dr. von Loock.

The verdict of the court was that the statesman. It sometimes happens that articles in the Cologne Gazette were inulting to Dr. Liman, but, on the hand, it could not be proved that Dr hand, it could not be proved that Dr. Liman's general charges of corruption were specifically leveled at the Cologne Gazette in a way to justify retaliation. The court expressly declared that there was no evidence that the Cologne Gazette had been bribed or that it had "adopted an attitude of hostility to the Boors in consequence of the receipt of money." Dr. Schmits was sentenced to a fine of 100 marks, or ten days imprisonment, and Dr von Loock to a fine of 200 marks, or twenty days imprisonment. 10. Schmits was sentenced to a line of 100 marks, or ten days' imprisonment, and Dr von Loock to a line of 200 marks, or twenty days' imprisonment. The affair has created no little amusement among the European press of pro-British proclivities, as from the first the Cologne Gazette has been the most pronounced Anglophobic sheet in Germany.

From November, 1899, to May 12, 1901, n fewer than 376,348 rats were bought by the city authorities of Osaka. The supply does not show any sign of decrease. Since it was announced that 30 yen (\$190) would be given in prizes to rat catchers, the sum-being divided into small lots of from 190 yen (\$50) to only a few yen, the number of rats sent to the sanitary office of the city

The effort at expansion in which the the civilized man, together with the hysical vigor of the savage. Some come in for her share in this business, here and there among mountain races isolated, but not wholly cut off from now under construction for Russia in that civilization. Such races have given the country is the Czarevitch. This will be a world some of its greatest men. It is big armor-clad of 13,000 tons displacement notable also that the great man usually and has that "feroclous" appearance for and has that 'ferocious' appearance for which French battleships are conspicuous. Her masts, heavy, castellated, and bristling with guns; her tumble-home sides; her high superstructure and numerous 'tourelies,' or turrets, contribute to impress the onlooker with the idea of warlike power. This appearance is not infrequently deceptive, but in the present case cannot be considered so.

It is not generally known that debtors can still be sent to prison under the laws of England, but during the last year there has been a decided reduction among this class of prisoners because of rules re-cently adopted compelling debtors to work like other prisoners. The commissioner reports that the rule has "operated very beneficially, both morally and physically The debtors do not like to work, they prefer loafing and idleness in prison, and prefer loading and dileness in prison, and consequently they decad imprisonment, and their numbers are getting less." Another rule prohibits them from receiving wine, beer, and meals from the outside, which is also having a beneficial effect Debtors are now compelled to accept the ordinary fare of the other prisoners, and since they have found this out habitual debtors are taking means of avoiding imprisonment. The total number of debtors imprisoned inst year was 12,32; of whom 11,857 were men and 65 were women.

Scotland has the largest number of criminals in the United Kingdom, Last year 1,386 persons were convicted in the courts for every 109,000 of the population. In England the ratio was only 581 and in Ireland 829. The explanation is that the Scots are very intemperate; that they drink whisky instead of beer, which indunes crime

There has been a decided reduction in the number of felonies committed, particularly in England and Wales. During of persons convicted of felony was 13.4 for every 100,000 of the population. For the ten years ending with 1869 the ratio was The steel strike situation yesterday 9 for every 100,000; for the ten years end-The steel strike situation was free from the violent features pre-was free from the violent features pre-ing 1829 it was 6.6; for the ten years ending ling 1829 2.3, and for the ten years ending counted for by sociologists by the increase of education. In 1879 only 3.2 per cent of prisoners were well educated; in 1906 the ratio was 4.5 per cent. In 1878, 33 per cent could neither read nor write; in 1906 only 9

per cent.

The report of the chaplain in charge of The report of the chaplain in charge of educational and religious work among prisoners shows that the number of children who find their way to prison is gradually diminishing and that the moral condition of the young in the slums of the manufacturing cities has been greatly improved by benevotent societies. "But in all cases of children convicted of crime," the report says, "the root of the evil is found at home."
"Drunkards are getting worse than ever," continues the report. "The majority of prisoners owe their degradation to drink, and imprisonment has no effect upon them. The chief cause of crime is excessive drinking and the common cause of assanits. The sin of drunkeaness is not decreasing among women. One third of the women in prison owe their imprisonment to drink."

In connection with the cell in Holloway

In connection with the cell in Holloway jail where Earl Russell will serve his sen-tence for bigamy it is said that it was formerly occupied by the English journal T. Stead, and the novelist, Edmund H. Yates. The affairs in which they were engaged, although they caused a tre-mendous sensation at the time, are now almost forgotten. Stead, it may be remembered, was largely in the eye ountry about six years ago as the auther of a book, "If Christ Should Come to Chicago," that was regarded as so blasphemous the big news companies refused to handle it. The offence for which Yates was imprisoned took place in 1874 and con-sisted of an alleged libel in his newspaper, sisted of an alleged liber in his newspaper, the "World," on the Earl of Lohsdale. While not the writer of the article him-self, he refused to divalge the name of its author and so subjected himself to pen-alty. In 1884 Stead created a remarkable commotion by alleging that English so-ciety from the Prince of Wales down was permeated by the most horrible immor-ality. A body of gentlemen, composed of aured his charges and passed regu-lating the subject matter of his allega-tions. In proving them, however, Stea-was guilty of a technical violation of the law, and for this he had to undergo pris-on detention for three months.

The coinsige of money is not the only work of the mint in London. Apart from the South African souvenirs, the pro-duction of which was hurried forward turing the latter part of last year in anticipation that the war would come to in early termination, there were issued an early termination, these from the mint in the twelve months ended on December 31, 46,50 medals to the War Office, 521 to the Admiralty, 1,255 to the government of Canada, and 32 to the India Office, besides several miscellaneous batches, sich as 2,25 to those members of the Dublin police and the royal Irish constabulary who were on duty in the Irish eapital on the occasion of gueen Victoria's visit to that city in April, 1900. The deputy master records, as a matter of mournful interest, that the Irish medals were intended to be worn for the first time in connection with the .ord Lieutenant's levee, but that, this ceremony having to be abandoned in consequence of her Majesty's death, the first public occasion upon which they were worn was the day of the royal funeral. It is added that new designs are under consideration for medals to be issued in respect of recent operations in Africa and Egypt. from the mint in the twelve months ender

#### POLITICAL COMMENT.

When one reflects on the case it become evident that Kruger has nothing in par-ticular to gain by bringing the war in South Africa to a close.—Syracuse Post. Looking at the number of new pension ranted last year, it is seen that 7,086 were given for disabilities incurred in the Spanish war. For every man killed in that war we have so far put more than that war we have so far put more than twenty men on the pension list. Out of all the men who enlisted for that war almost 20 per cent have applied for pensions. And this is only the beginning. The pension attorneys have only started to get in their work. If the American people are to keep on with the policy of expansion through war they will have to discontinue the pension system.—Beston Post.

There is a movement afoot in France o put Louis Napoleon on the throne. If he movement permits itself to get caught

The attempt of a political campaign committee to go into bankruptcy has sent cold chill to the heart of every ward beeler in the land.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The American people stand ready to expend \$150,000,000 in the construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but they insist that the canal when constructed shall be an American canal, and that this country shall have the right to protect it, defend it, and close it to an enemy in time of war. It should be, in the words of James G. Blaine, "a part of the coast line of the United States."—Rochester Post-Express.

England must be contemplating some new harshness against the Boers still in the field, since the report is being circu-lated afresh that the Boers shot wounded English soldjers on the field of Vlakfon-tein.—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

There is a question being seriously raised as to whether this country is being run by the Administration, the trusts, or the American Projective Tariff League,— Detroit Free Press.

A Presidential prophet has arisen out in Denver with healing in his wings. He de-clares as a fixed fact that "Theodore Roosevelt will be the next President of the United States and will serve two full terms. His immediate successor will be a Republican and will serve one term." With these solid assurances Uncle Marcus needn't bother to pass the campaign hat among the trusts.—Columbus Press-Post.

The sympathy of the whole world, how-ever divided it may be upon the merits of the war, will go out to the silent, bowed, and broken old man who left home to seek European intervention on behalf of the Republics and must now bear the double burden of hopeless failure in his patriotic mission coupled with the keenest personal sorrow.—New York World.

Whatever may be the desires of the shipping and shipbuilding syndicate backng the ship subsidy scheme, the needs of ing the ship subsidy scheme, the needs of American shipbuilding in that connection are not apparent. This industry is in-creasing so rapidly, even under our pres-cut antiquated shipping laws, that the force of the ship subsidy argument is much diminished.—Wheeling Register.

By the way, when is the case of Neely, would be prosecuted vigorously, and that President McKinley had determined to 'let no guilty man escape.'—Duluth Herald.

It seems to be a perfectly reasonable our foreign trade consular salaries and xpense allowances should be raised to a oint which would attract the best men the service.—Milwaukee Sentinel. The Hon. J. A. T. Hull, Chairman of the

House Committee on Military Affairs, feels that the facilities for incorporating Amercan enterprises in the Philippines are altogether too crude. Perhaps the gentle man from Iowa is paving the way for the introduction of the methods which have made the Pennsylvania Legislature famous.—Philadelphia Times.

While the Democrats are making effort to take the money question out of Ohio politics, Mr. Hanna and Chairman Dick are preparing to inject it into the campaign for all they are worth-and their bar'l is said to be full.—Atlanta Lournal

Conditions might be much worse. Congress is not in session.—Baltimore Herald.

doubting vision will amble at his side. His political crimes will be committed in the dark-his thrusts will be made in the back. He will be outwardly as mild as a cooing dove. Oh, the power of the buz-zing bee, the bee, the bee, the Presiden-tial bee,—St. Paul Globe.

Keep an eye on Mark Hanna and see if he does not step up and settle the steel strike in time to help out the Ohio elec-tions.—Chicago News.

The British Ambassador, Lord Paunce ote, says he expects to bring back with him in October a Nicaragua Canal treaty that will suit McKinley. To suit McKinley will not suffice. Will it suit a difficult Senate? There's the rub. -Partland

The failure of the Hanna Subridy bill in Congress does not seem to have materially affected the construction of trans-Aiantic vessels. Twenty-eight of these eraft are now being built and others are said to be in contemplation.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ledger, Representative Gresvenor of Ohio ha gone to Europe to rest up for the statisti cal predictions he will have to make in connection with the Obio State campaign, -Savannah News. Maclay has pulled down the pillars of

ampson's glory, -Cincinnati Commercial The Sultan of Sulu has condescended to prohibit slavery in some ports of his portion of our realm of freedom.—Der Moines Leader.

# AMERICAN WEATHER ABROAD.

The fact is, Englishmen don't know what weather is. If the mercury in their thermometers, instead of lazily sliding up and down its normal gamut of five or taves, were to toboggan from a sq 00 to the crisp coolness of 40 below, a happens in the course of a year not fat from New York City, they might be goved to emulate its example and "get moved to emulate its example and see busy." They might have a Tamman Hall, a Steel Trust, a baseball craze, and a few "world-supremacies" of their own A really lazy man isn't possible in this country. Merely hustling to keep warn in winter and cool in summer fautens; man's muscles and develops in his facthat look of pained hatensity which for the observers notice. Doubtless the greatness. If the British want to recover the steel trade primacy and the Leyian Line and the America's Cup and their los inancial importance, they ought to pray or more American weather, not less. But they won't. They'll just go on in heir familiar leisurely insular way, re-dling their blessings and shivering with satisfaction, when the August tempera-ure resumes its uninspiring normal mean of 50 or therenbouts.—New York World.

# A MEXICAN VIEW.

The bullfight is becoming naturalize Nebraska, and though we regret that he barbarous old Carthagenian game ras secured a foothold in a State of the American Union, we must be pardone for remarking that it does not seem hundredth part is cruel as certain practices of experimenting hospital physiians and surgeons, exposed in a little paper coming to us from the Unite States, called "The Animals" Defender. States, called 'The Animals' Defender, it appears that poor women in hospital have been experimented on to see a certain injections of drugs near the spin would cause paralysis! Bables, of cours poor, have been subjected to a variety of interesting and revolting experiments new serums being tested. None of the modern medical men would think of trying their drugs and their serums on rie women and children. So it appears the in practice it is well not to be poor, sick and in a hospital in lands more completel modern than Mcxico.—Mexican Herald. nodern than Mexico,-Mexican Herald.

#### MULES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The shipments of horses and mules from New Orleans to South Africa by the Brit-ish recently passed the hundred thousand mark, and a requisition upon the remore has been received. This exportation of these animals is the largest the world has ever known, and as a military purchase by one country from another it Texas has been practically drained, and Kansas, Missouri, Wyoming, and other stock-raising States of the South and West have been so nearly depleted that the \$40 animals of 1890 bring \$90 today.

South Africa. New Orleans, though the main mounting station, is only one of half a dozen. From Austria, Australia, Portugal, and Canada animals have been drawn, but owing to the facts that their cost in other countries is from 50 to 100 American mounts are better constituted to withstand the fevers to which they are ubjected in Africa, every order that can be filled is placed here. In the beginning only large lots were purchased, but now, of necessity, corrais have to be maintained at all the large centres in the mule raising sections—Houston and Dallas, in Texas; St. Louis and Kansas City, in Missouri, etc. To these even individual ani-mals are now brought. If they pass inspection they are purchased on When the collection at any of these corrals is large enough a stock train is char-

The corrals in New Orleans are the most complete and among the largest in the country. They cover, including stables, hospitals, exercising fields, etc., about twenty acres, and will accommodate sevthe sub-corrals the animals are assorted First as to fitness for transportation; those out of condition, sick, enfeebled, or bruised in transit are consigned to the hospital, where they are treated and exercised until fit to ship. Then they are assorted according to special qualifica-tions. Each animal is vaccinated, numbered on the hoof, and marked in differ ent ways that designate the service for which the veterinary surgeons have de-cided he is best fitted. A broad arrow onsigns an animal to the heavy artillery, ble cross the cavalry and no mark to the pack trains or some other unattractive branch of the service. All have at east three days' rest and light exercise after the railroad journey to New Orleans before they are shipped.

The fleet of transports engaged is made

up of transformed cotton earriers that sed to ply between New Orleans and Liverpool. Cotton carriers are built as nearly air tight as is possible, that when fire occurs it can run for days before it beomes master. They are the best class of freighters and the largest, and, as regular cattle ships could not be had, a fine figure had to be offered the owners to allow them to undergo the alterations the author of the postal frauds in cuosa-to be disposed of? Before the last Presi-dential election it was announced that he dential election it was announced that he dential election it was announced that he their sides for ventilation above the waerected to collect and force air through tubes into the lower compartments. The more regard for the carved cabin woodwork than they had for the rough pine of which the stalls were built from wheel to keel. The transports all fly the Brit-ish flag. An average of £18 is paid for each animal that is loaded, whether it renches its destination or dies en route. The freight exactly equals the average ost of the mules and is \$14 less than that

cost of the mules and is \$14 less than that of the horses.

The transports sail about once a week, carrying from 1,400 to 2,000 head. The wind sails face forward, and as it is necessary to be under way to force the draughts, the ship has to be loaded as quickly as possible (if generally takes about twelve hours), and the boat is got off immediately thereupon. In rough weather the waves often roll through the holes and douse the animals. But that is a blessing. In the long trip across the torrid zone the heat down in the hold becomes awful. The animals are packed in side to side—there is "standing room only." All last summer a loss of no more than 10 per cent was considered spiendid, Senator Beveridge is still taking impressions. The ones he makes do not remain.—Atlanta Constitution.

From this time on Hanna is a marked man. No longer will he keep step with a streamous and positive individually.

ever, to the stiffening of the physical examinations.

At first any mule thirteen or fourteen hands high, or horse fourteen to sixteen hands kigh, or horse fourteen to sixteen hands, sound of limb and in good condition, was an acceptable recruit. Now only an animal with a tried constitution is sent—one that shows signs of being an immune from certain disease or that has been inoculated against them. A veterinary surgeon and about 100 muleteers accompany each ship. The latter, besides feeding and watering the animals and cleaning their stalls each day, are required to assist the doctor in dosing the sick binding the bruised, and sling up in canvas hammocks passed under their belies those that become too weary to stand longer. Then they have to throw overboard the dead. The transports have come to be known among the great fish—porpoises, sharks, etc.—and they follow the ships for days, sure of at least three good meals of mule flesh a day.

The faster vessels make the trip to Cape Town or Delagoa Bay in twenty-eight and thirty—one days, respectively. By this time many a dead head has had to be lifted out, and many others almost dead have to be lifted ashore. The others stretch, and soon the pleasure of being on terra firma once more revives them all to a froilesome state, and they become uncontrollable, jumping and bucking and kicking with Joy. But it is simply giving them another taste of life before the shughter, for the fever, insects, and bullets make short work of them.

The ships occasionally encounter storms that cause the animals to be tossed about so that many of them are malmed and brused beyond recovery, and many killed outright. One vessel, the Corinthis, foundered in a gale off Haiti. After five days work in attempting to float her she was given up. There were more than 1,200 mules aboard. They were hoisted upon deck, so that they might see the land, about a mile off, and then lowered overboard and headed for it. About 90 swan the distance. The others were either unequal to the effort after being pen At first any mule thirteen or fourteen

uned up so long or spent their energy numbering about the boat in the vain ope of being taken back on board.

# THE SUBSIDY COMBINE.

The developments of the summer are owly throwing light on the activities in ertain directions during the winter. The cards are falling out of the sleeves of Messrs. Hanna, Morgan, and Griscom, where they were so carefully concealed during the session of Congress, when the Ship Subsidy bill was under consideration. Although the bill failed of passage, despite its numerous redraftings and the plan which it was designed to aid and the father and engineer of the bill; Mr. Griscon, President of the International Navigation Company, and Pierpent Mor-gan are now engaged in the gigantic assk of unitying and combining the Pena-sylvania Raifroad, the Chesapeake and Ohio Raifroad, the trans-Ailantic lines running out of New York and Newport News, and the largest deets of the Great Lakes.

News, and the largest leets of the Great Lakes.

When the shipping bill was under consideration in the Senate there was much curiosity to know why it was that the Atlantic ferryboats always came in for the greatest benefits inder the proposed subsidy law, if desirable at all, was only desirable for the purposes of developing the trade between the United States and the South American countries, Asia, and Africa. It is now apparent that Griscom, fluma, et al. were at that time pluming toward consummation. That their plans were not dependent entirely on the passing of the subsidy measure is apparent, although such a law would doubtless have hastened matters and wiped out many ifficulties. Of course, the combining of he various transportation companies is lateresting in itself, but not the least interest in the developments will be the uncovering of one of the most flagrant attention to look the public treasury mode in many years.—Chicago Journal.